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artistic imitation of the Latin text. This, of course, does not apply to the verse of Lucan. The poetic form is discarded and the narrative only is reproduced. Even in the prose of Sallust certain rhetorical elements which are foreign to the simple Norse prose were not retained. To be sure, in this process of conforming to the native prose style many fine turns and pointed, pithy sayings are lost and pregnancy in expression is often replaced by dry diffuseness. But on the other hand the translator makes many additions and interpolations, generally prompted by a desire for greater clearness. By the side of this striving after conformity to the native prose style there is noticeable the above-mentioned attempt to retain certain characteristic features of the Latin style which are foreign to the Norse. In the play of these two tendencies we can discern the peculiarity of the translation and the taste and culture of the translator. He undoubtedly shows thought, purpose, deliberation and a sense for style. He displays a fondness for speeches and generally gives them in full. He prefers direct discourse to indirect and the changing of the latter into the former is very common. This sudden transition from indirect to direct speech is characteristic of the sagas in general.

In conclusion we may say that the work shows the same painstaking care and accuracy, which have characterized the editor's former efforts, e. g., *Die Strengleikar*, Halle, 1902, and constitutes a valuable and welcome contribution to our knowledge of the Old Norse translation literature.

C. M. LOTSPEICH.

University of Cincinnati, Jan. 8, 1911.

VÅRT SPRÅK, NYSVENSK GRAMMATIK I UTFÖRLIG
FRAMSTÄLLNING, AF ADOLF NOREEN.

Vol. I. Lund: C. W. K. Gleerups, Förlag, 1903-1907.

In his review of Erik Brate's *Svensk Språklära in Pedagogisk Tidskrift*, 1898, Professor Noreen says that he himself has never had either the ability or the time to write a brief grammar of Swedish,—and that is why he is putting forth a large one. It is a grammar of nine large volumes, that began to appear in 1903, and has been coming out at the rate of about two hundred and fifty pages a year. Approximately one-

third of the entire work is now in print, namely, Vol. I, pp. 579, complete, Vol. II, pp. 368,¹ Vol. III, pp. 80, Vol. V, pp. 512, Vol. VII, pp. 96. Much of what remains is already in manuscript form.

The grammar is in four parts: (1), General introduction; (2), Phonology, (a) introduction, (b) descriptive, (c) etymologic, i. e. historical; (3), Semology, a new term for semasiology, (a) introduction, (b) descriptive, (c) etymologic; (4), Morphology, (a) introduction, (b) descriptive, (c) etymologic. The grammar deals primarily with the spoken (but also with the written) language, primarily with the "riksspråk", (literary language,) but also with the dialects, both in its present form and in its development since the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The grammar, which is the result of many years of labor, is the crowning work of a brilliant career. No account could here be given of the long and varied list of contributions from Professor Noreen's hand. Through his series of grammars, *Urgermanische Lautlebre* (Swed. 1888, 1890, Germ. 1894), *Altisländische und Altnorwegische Grammatik* (1884, 1892, 1903), and *Altschwedische Grammatik* (1904), he has laid a firm foundation for this monumental work.

The entire conception of grammar, the definitions of old terms, and the terminology, which is for the greater part new, reveal the author's sparkling originality. I want to call attention chiefly to the terminology, which shows an unusual skill in the handling of Latin words. It is masterly in its clearness and equally intelligible to scholars of all countries. Each term in itself reveals what it stands for without any effort on the reader's part, and, as it were, gives a summary of all that it represents.

The grammar offers a large number of new features, the Semology, perhaps, most of all. And Professor Noreen has no doubt departed farther from the conventionalities of Latin grammar than any other scholar. It is a striking trait with our author that he has the ability of stating old things in a new and happy way, and can express the results of other scholars better than they were first expressed. He sees old ideas in a new and better light.

The work is not merely a grammar of the Swedish language. It is a new grammatical system that is being presented, and the illustrations are from the Swedish. The work is as im-

¹After this was written the final number of vol. II (pp. 369-491) has arrived. A review of Vol. II will appear in a later number of this Journal.

portant as any that has ever appeared in the domain of philology.

The introduction to the grammar, which forms a part of Vol. I, begins by a discussion of language in a wider sense. A subdividing of this finally brings the reader through the field of sensation, mimicry, gesticulation, signaling, and writing to audible language, of which articulate speech is the culmination.

Then there follows a discussion of many things that the student should know before entering upon the grammar proper, e. g. what it is that characterizes a language as a language distinct from others; definition of loan-words; native tongue; historical relation of languages; dead, living, and universal languages; language vs. dialect; different styles; normal and abnormal conditions; script, alphabets, type, stenography; what philology is; and what are its auxiliaries; different points of view in treating grammar, etc.

Such a long list (50 pages) of definitions of things that in many cases are most elementary will at first thought appear superfluous, but its importance should not be overlooked. On the one hand it gives a clear idea of the interrelation of these innumerable aspects, on the other hand, the grammar is written not only for the trained scholar, but for the self-taught student as well; and so Professor Noreen rightly everywhere avoids taking for granted that the reader knows any of the preliminaries. And the condensed brevity of each topic makes this part of the work, which also offers much that is new, an important part of the grammar.

The second chapter (pp. 53-87) treats briefly of the Indo-European family of languages, but with greater completeness and more minute subdivision than is usually the case. Special attention is given to the geographic extent of each language, its oldest literary sources, and its periods, while linguistic peculiarities are touched on only in broad lines. Germanic and Scandinavian naturally receive most attention.

We are then in Chapter III given an account of the geographic extent of modern Swedish, which is spoken in the greater part of Sweden, and in parts of Finland, Esthonia, Livonia, Southern Russia, and the United States. In the case of the last-named the relative spread of Swedes in the different states is indicated, and illustrated by a map (of 1890). It would have been more correct to say North America, for Swedes have found their way to Canada also, some directly from Sweden, others as emigrants from the United States.

The Swedish spoken in Finland is so different from the Swedish of Sweden that we can well speak of Finnish-Swedish

as a distinct form of Swedish "riksspråk" (literary language). There are numerous differences, e.g. in pronunciation, accent (Finnish-Swedish entirely lacks the pronounced musical element), inflection, idioms, and above all, it has hundreds of different words, many of which have been borrowed from Finnish and Russian.

Professor Noreen also calls attention to the peculiar form of Swedish spoken in America,² emphasizing chiefly its many loan-words, and suggests that in time this may have to be recognized as a third form of Swedish "riksspråk".

There follows (pp. 99-131) an account of the Swedish dialects, with the main characteristics of each.

A bibliographical list of the literary sources that are of importance for the study of the language is then given. In the case of the later period of Modern Swedish (1733-) distinction is made between the "riksspråk" and the dialects.

Chapter V (pp. 181-286) consists of a historical account of works on Swedish philology from 1526 to 1877, with characterization and estimate of each work and author. Finally an account of works on dialectology, which began to appear about 1600.

Chapter VI (pp. 287-336) gives a bibliography of works of importance for the present study of Modern Swedish. This deals chiefly with books published since 1877. The account is minutely subdivided and also gives a list of works for dialectic study, and for auxiliary subjects.

Part II of the grammar deals with phonology, descriptive and historic, preceded by a phonetic introduction. This begins with a discussion of what is meant by tone, noise, resonance, sonority, quantity, intensity, pitch, etc., all treated from point of view both of language and music. The four last-named are subdivisions of Prosody.

²Professor Noreen's chief source is Gustav Andreen's pamphlet *Det Svenska språket i Amerika* (Stockholm, 1900, *Verdandis Småskrifter* no. 87). The additions at the end of the volume mention also articles by Ruben G:son Berg in *Språk och Stil* (Upsala, 1904) and E. A. Z. (etterstand) in *Undomsvännen*, Rock Island, 1904. In a sketch in *Vinterrosor* (Chicago) for this year, I have attempted among other things to picture some phases of the origin and development of this form of Swedish. A critique of what has already been written on the subject will appear in the next number of *Språk och Stil*, and in the course of the next year I hope to publish my extensive material in an article on *Det amerikansk-svenska talspråket*. Professor Flom has written on Norwegian-American in Volume V, pp. 1-32 of this journal and in Volume II of *Dialect Notes*,

Then follows in Chapter II what Professor Noreen calls Phonetic Anatomy, with a chart from Bremer. The Latin name for each organ follows in parentheses after the Swedish word, and this prepares the student for the organically descriptive terms for the different sounds. Phonetic Physiology (Chapter III) deals with the function of active and passive organs, respiration, vocal chords, resonance-chamber, inspiration and expiration, pauses of various kinds, accent, rhythm, syllables, explosives, etc., *tenuis* vs. *media*, aspiration, etc. Voiceless sounds he calls "*perspirerade*", voiced, "*pertonerade*", and whispered, "*persifflerade*".

In his descriptive terminology for the different articulations, Professor Noreen presents a system that is a great improvement on the customary confusion. The terms are taken from Latin and are (in most cases) compounds, of which the first member represents the (at least relatively) active organ, and the second, the (relatively) passive organ.

The author distinguishes between "*insonanter*" and "*resonanter*" (vowels, and *m* in *lampa*, *l* in *väld*, etc.). In the production of the latter no sound is produced in the "*Ansatzrohr*", which is used only as a resonator. From the point of view of their syllabic function he divides sounds into "*konsonanter*" and "*sonanter*", from the point of view of their formation, into "*buckaler*", sounds in the production of which the "*Ansatzrohr*" (Latin *bucca*) is most prominent, and "*vokaler*", where the vocal chords are more prominent.

Descriptive Phonology, which forms the second part of Phonology is subdivided into (a) Qualitative Phonology and (b) Prosody, the former dealing with the absolute, the latter with the relative, properties of the "*fonem*". The term "*fonem*" is taken from the French and stands for any sound or combination of sounds, e. g. *s*, *sk*, *skr*, *skri*, *skrik*, *skriker*, *skriker du*, *skriker du inte*, etc. (So Semology deals with the "*semem*" and Morphology with the "*morfem*".)

Now follows a minutely detailed account of the sounds of Swedish, including the dialects. The consonants are treated first, then the vowels, the procedure being from the lips backward. The first item, e. g. is LABIO-LABIALA, divided into (a) EXPLOSIVOR, (1) *p*, which is called "*perspirerad oral tenuis*"; it is characterized as to relative frequency in the language; account is given of the positions in which it occurs; it is not aspirated in Finland, and in Sweden not after *s*, etc. (2) *b*, "*pertonerad oral media*", (3) *ɸ*, (before and after *s*, *t*, etc.), "*perspirerad oral media*", (4) *m*, "*pertonerad nasooral media*". (5) *n* (finally after *s* and *t* in originally foreign words), "*perspirerad nasooral media*". (B) FRIKATIVOR, (C) TREMU-

LANTER, (D) RESONANTER, with detail similar to that under (A).

Similarly with the other articulations, which are termed as follows: *apiko-gingivala*, *dorso-gingivala*, *apiko-alveolara*, *dorso-alveolara*, *apiko-kakuminala*, *predorso-kakuminala*, *mediodorso-kakuminala*, *latero-gingivala*, *dorso-velopalatala*, *dorso-velara*, *dorso-uvulara*, *velo-faukala*. There follows on p. 469f, a convenient tabulation of these sounds.

In the case of the vowels the subdivision is naturally less complex. The terminology is similar. Two tables of vowels follow the detailed account.

In this part of the Phonology a slightly augmented form of the phonetic transcription of the Swedish Dialect Society is used. Frequent reference is made to the sounds of other languages. Professor Noreen frequently finds it necessary to differ with the results of Lyttkens-Wulff, who seem in general to lean more toward the pronunciation of Southern Sweden.

There follows a long list of additions (pp. 543-558), which gives account of works that have appeared in the course of the publication of the first volume (four years, concluded in February, 1907). Following a list of misprints there is an index of authors for the bibliographical part of the volume.

Professor Noreen has written in German his earlier grammars that deal with the Primitive Germanic, Old Norse and Old Swedish. The world of scholarship will regret that this new work does not appear simultaneously in some better known language,—and yet, the importance of the book should be a further inducement for students of philology to make themselves familiar with the language in which it is written.

A. LOUIS ELMQUIST.

Northwestern University, November 14, 1910.

KYLIVERSTENEN. EN 24-TYPIG RUNSTEN. Af Otto von Friesen och Hans Hansson. Pp. 1-25. (*Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*, XVIII, 2.).

BIDRAG TILL TOLKNING AF RÖK-INSKRIFTEN. Af Henrik Schück, Uppsala, 1908. Pp. 1-29.

While engaged in archeological excavations at Kyliver in the Island of Gothland in the summer of 1903 Hans Hansson brought to light, among various other finds, a stone inscribed with runes in the oldest twenty-four type (Germanic) series. As early as September of that year the inscription was examined